

Outside of the specimens from western New York the only specimens from "the Manual range" in the larger herbaria are: (1) Delaware City, Delaware, collected by Commons. The plant is said to be "rare" and to grow in "shallow ditches." Specimens from this collection are in the Gray Herbarium, and in the herbariums of the N. Y. Botanical Garden, Philadelphia Academy of Sciences and Missouri Botanical Garden; (2) Vicinity of Cape Henry, Virginia, at the Smithsonian Institution; (3) Eight miles west of Jonesboro, Union County, Illinois, on the Mississippi, collected by Dr. Vasey, many years ago. Specimens are at the Missouri Botanical Garden and Gray Herbarium; (4) St. Francis River, Missouri and vicinity; one specimen collected by Widmann in 1895, and three by Trelease in 1897, are all at the Missouri Botanical Garden. Mr. Chas. C. Deam writes that it is not known from Indiana, where it would be expected if the western New York plants are to be considered as part of a Mississippi Valley flora.

From the above it will be noted not only how rare the species is in the northern United States, but also that there is no record of its collection for nearly twenty-five years. I very much doubt whether a specimen from the northern United States exists in any private collection in the country. I know that it is a species that I have been vainly hoping to get for many years. It is interesting also to note that a large part of the material collected is either sterile or in poor condition, and the old Bradley specimens are the best ones seen.

New York City.

A NOTE FROM THE OKEFINOKEE SWAMP

BY E. EUGENE BARKER

During the Easter Vacation of the Spring of 1922, a party of professors and students from the University of Georgia visited the Okefinokee Swamp. Headquarters were made at Billey's Island, where the Hebard Cypress Company very kindly afforded the party accommodations at the boarding-house for their employees. On April 11, a trip was made by boat to Floyd's Island, where the night was spent in camp, the party returning next day. In order to reach this island it was necessary

to cross several miles of open marsh called "prairie." Over most of it the water is shallow and densely choked with aquatic vegetation, making it exceedingly difficult to push the boats along. Only here and there are small open waterways and trails or holes kept clear by the alligators. In places woody plants, followed by trees have gained foothold, and in the more advanced stages of this sort of formation mature cypress trees (*Taxodium imbricarium* and *T. distichum*) form the climax. We may suppose that in this way the extensive cypress "bays" have been formed from the open swamp in times past. The soil in such places is only rarely exposed, at times of extreme low water; at all other times the trees stand with bases submerged in the water.

On passing across the prairie the following plants were observed growing in greater or less numbers and seemed to be characteristic flora of this particular habitat:

Wholly submersed society

Utricularia purpurea Walt.

U. subulata L.

Droscera capillaris Poir. (No flowers seen at this date.)

The stems floating without any roots or other attachments.

Sphagnum sp. (Floating without any attachment.)

Partially submersed society:

Nymphaea advena Soland.

Castalia odorata (Ait.) Woodville & Wood.

Castalia odorata var. *gigantea* (Tricker) Fernald.

Sagittaria sp.

Pontederia cordata var. *angustifolia* Torr.

Orontium aquaticum L.

Iris caroliniana Wats. (Occasional along the margins of the prairie).

Woodwardia virginica (L.) Sm. (No fertile fronds yet).

Sarracenia minor Walt.

Calopogon pulchellus (Sw.) R. Br. (In flower).

Limodorum tuberosum L.

Panicum digitarioides Carpenter (Maiden Cane).

In the open prairie where the water has a depth of several feet the major formation is *Nymphaea* and to a lesser extent, *Castalia* with masses of floating *Utricularia* and *Sphagnum*

choking the water between. Where the soil is close enough to the surface to admit their growth, large areas are covered with the chain-fern (*Woodwardia*), and rarely, where the mud is exposed or is covered with sphagnum moss, *Limodorum*s and *Calopogon*s and pitcher-plants (*Sarracenia*) are to be found. The never-wets (*Orontium*) grew in tufts and sometimes in large societies where the water was not very deep, but this plant seemed to be more characteristic of the borders of the open waterways and "lakes." At this time they were very beautiful with their great velvety green leaves and flowers of striking colors and form. The inflorescence has no spathe but the naked spadix about two inches in length is brilliant golden yellow when covered with pollen; below this an area of equal length purest gleaming white, succeeded by another area of mottled red merging into the green of the scape.

Department of Botany, University of Georgia,
Athens, Georgia.

BOOK REVIEW

SCHAFFNER'S FIELD MANUAL OF TREES*

The popular demand for this excellent little pocket manual is reflected in the appearance of a second edition. Except for the correction of a few typographical errors and certain minor changes, the subject matter is the same as in the first edition, published in 1914, (see review in *Torreyia* 14: 110-111). G. E. Nichols.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

MEETING OF MAY 31, 1922

This meeting was held in the Museum of the New York Botanical Garden, beginning at 3:30.

Mr. M. French Gilman, Banning, California, was elected to membership.

* Schaffner, J. H. *Field Manual of Trees*, including southern Canada and the northern United States to the southern boundary of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, westward to the limits of the prairie. Pp. 1-154. Second edition. Columbus. 1922.